

The rocks are variably chloritised, albitised and locally infiltrated by carbonate. Fander (C.M.S. Report 80/1/7) suggests this is probably deuteric alteration which predates the shearing. The volcanics become silicified below 164.0m and are almost completely replaced by silica at 182.4m.

The Farrell Group is represented by greywackes, siltstones and variably carbonaceous shales which are locally dolomitic. The main clastic component is sub-angular quartz with subordinate muscovite flakes and poorly defined shale fragments. Based on this assemblage, together with evidence from DDH STP 217, 1.0km to the south in E.L. 4/73, a bimodal origin for the sediments can be postulated. They appear to have been derived from both the Eastern Volcanics and the Pre-Cambrian Tynennan Block.

Mineralisation

Diamond drill hole MRP 212 intersected 2.0m of faulted material between 189.2m and 191.2m averaging 5500 ppm Sn within a zone of 6.9m between 187.5m and 194.4m averaging 2650 ppm Sn. The tin occurs as cassiterite (20 - 200 μ , mean 75 μ), associated with pyrite, pyrrhotite, marcasite, arsenopyrite and sparse grains of stannite and chalcopyrite. Gangue minerals include chlorite, tourmaline, sideritic carbonate, fluorite and quartz. Weak tin mineralisation was also intersected between 44.75 and 45.5m where up to 1150 ppm Sn was obtained from a sulphide zone which mineralographic examination suggested was a typical hydrothermal assemblage of arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

A narrow band of remobilised epigenetic Pb/Zn mineralisation between 163.7 and 164.0m analysed 2.6% Pb, 15% Zn, 51.5 ppm Ag and 1.15 ppm Au.